



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

**Glycogen and paraglycogen.**—A posthumous paper on this subject by Prof. LÉO ERRERA<sup>40</sup> has been edited from his notes by Dr. J. MASSART. It contains observations on the wide-spread occurrence of one or other of these bodies among the fungi, and their sparse distribution, perhaps only less observed, among the lower plants and animals, and possibly even among sea weeds and seed plants. ERRERA had interested himself in this reserve food for many years and had accumulated a great mass of bibliographical notes on it, which have been reduced to order and herein published.

**Epidermal gaps.**—Years ago MILDE and KNY and THOMAE described the occurrence of interstitial gaps in the winged bases of the leaves of three Osmundas and a Todea, and similar gaps have been found in the epidermis of floral leaves. Now LEIBLINGER,<sup>41</sup> incidentally, in the course of some cytological studies, finds such gaps in the epidermis of the scales of *Allium Cepa*, which seem probably connected with the secretion of mucilage.—C. R. B.

**Germination of moss spores.**—TREBOUX contributes testimony upon the controverted question of the necessity of light for the germination of moss spores.<sup>42</sup> He finds twenty mosses of the most diverse families and three liverworts, a much larger number than has ever been tested before, able to germinate without light and (contrary to HEALD'S results) without cane sugar to replace its stimulating action.—C. R. B.

**Haustoria of *Osyris*.**—PIZZONI has published<sup>43</sup> an extended account of the haustoria of *Osyris alba*, supplementing the note of FRAYSSE<sup>44</sup> which unexpectedly forestalled PIZZONI's paper after all his observations had been completed. He treats of the structure, relations to host, contents, duration, and dimensions of the haustoria.—C. R. B.

**Nitrogen for maize.**—SOAVE<sup>45</sup> finds that nitrogen supplied to maize in ammonium nitrate does not need to undergo nitrification in order to be available, so that, other things being equal, this compound of nitrogen is to be preferred to sodium nitrate, there being no delay in assimilation as affirmed by GERLACH and VOGEL.—C. R. B.

<sup>40</sup> ERRERA, L., Glycogène et "paraglycogène" chez les végétaux. Recueil de l'Inst. bot. (Bruxelles) 1:343-379. 1905.

<sup>41</sup> LEIBLINGER, G., Ueber interstitienartige Strukturen in der pflanzlichen Epidermis. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 23:387-396. pl. 17. 1905.

<sup>42</sup> TREBOUX, O., Die Keimung der Moossporen in ihrer Beziehung zum Lichte. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 23:397-401. 1905.

<sup>43</sup> PIZZONI, P., Contribuzione alla conoscenza degli austori dell' *Osyris alba*. Annali di Bot. 4:79-98. pl. 3. 1906.

<sup>44</sup> FRAYSSE, A., Sur la biologie et l'anatomie des sucoirs de l' *Osyris alba*. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 140:270-1. 1905.

<sup>45</sup> SOAVE, M., L'azoto ammoniacale e l'azoto nitrico nello sviluppo del mais. Annali di Bot. 4:99-114. 1906.